Amendments to the Specification:

Please insert the following new paragraph after page 6, line 14:

-- BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The various objects, advantages and novel features of the present disclosure will be more readily apprehended from the following Detailed Description when read in conjunction with the enclosed drawings, in which

Figure 1 illustrates a lower shell of a mobile radiotelephone device under an exemplary embodiment;

Figure 2 illustrates the upper and lower shell of a mobile radiotelephone device under the exemplary embodiment;.

Figure 3 is a schematic illustration of the upper and lower shell under the exemplary embodiment; and

Figure 4 illustrates optical coupling of the upper and lower shell under the exemplary embodiment. --

Please replaces the paragraphs starting on page 6, line 20 to page 8, line 22:

-- According to the embodiment, the bus system is utilized in conjunction with a mobile wireless communication system, for example a mobile radiotelephone device according to the GSM standard.

The bus system is thereby formed by, for example, two bodies having a cuboid shape (FIG. 2) that are cast from an optically conductive material such as acrylic and form the lower shell 100 and upper shell 200, i.e the housing, of the mobile radiotelephone device. In particular,

a material is selected that is selectively transparent for infrared light and that conducts light in undirected fashion.

A first component is cast into the upper shell 200, this first component comprising, among other things, a first energy store 203 to be supplied via the bus 150, a keyboard 204, a microphone 205, a first control circuit 201 and -- as opto-electronic components 202 (coupling elements) -- a light-emitting diode as well as a photodiode (illustrated in FIG. 4). Compared thereto, a second component is cast into the lower shell 100 and comprises, among other things, an energy store 103 to be supplied from the outside, a liquid crystal display 104, an earphone 105, a second control circuit 101 and -- again as opto-electronic components 102 -- a light-emitting diode as well as a photodiode (illustrated in FIG. 4). The components of the first and second component (102, 202) are electrically connected to one another in a suitable way, whereas the opto-electronic components are respectively in optical contact with the upper shell or lower shell. The respective components can be arbitrarily arranged within the upper shell and lower shell.

The upper and lower shell of the mobile radiotelephone device are directly layered on one another as shown in FIG. 2, whereby the sides lying opposite one another are matched to one another and are merely connected to one another by a guide device 300 that allows a relative displacement (100A) of the lower shell with respect to the upper shell. In the off condition as well as in the standby condition of the mobile radiotelephone device, the sides of the upper and lower shell lying directly opposite one another overlap completely (FIG. 1), whereas they partially overlap in the on condition (FIG. 2). In both the off condition and in the standby condition as well as in the on condition, the upper shell and lower shell are in optical contact with one another. As such, the optical contact is also maintained in the on condition, wherein the sides of the upper and lower shell lying directly opposite one another only partially overlap, the overlapping regions are fashioned such by formation of a suitable surface structure, for example by polishing, that light from the upper shell can proceed merely unimpeded into the lower shell and vice versa.

The transmission of signals between the respective components via the bus system ensues in that the first component converts electrical signals into optical signals with an opto-electronic component, the optical signals being supplied via an interface 113 to a first optical conductive

body 102 of the bus system. The first optically conductive system transmits the optical signals onto a second optically conductive body 202 that is in optical contact with the first body. A second component 202 takes or receives the optical signals via an interface 114 of the second optically conductive body with another optoelectronic component 210 that converts the optical signals into electrical signals. A bidirectional transmission of signals is enabled in that the respective components are equipped both with an opto-electronic component that is suitable for the conversion of electrical signals into optical signals, such as a light-emitting diode (110, 211), as well as with an opto-electronic component that is suitable for converting optical signals into electrical signals, such as a photodiode (111, 210). Since the upper shell 100 and lower shell 200 are not electrically connected to one another, for example by a flexible printed circuit board, they can be moved arbitrarily often relative to one another without there being any risk of damaging the electrical connection.

The type of relative movement of the upper shell 100 and lower shell 200 relative to one another, i.e. a displacement, turning or hinging of the upper and lower shell relative to one another is thereby defined by the design of the guide device. --